Local Governments Expenditure, Medical and Health Care (100 million yuan)

Expenditure of Medical and Health Care, namely expenditures in health care spending items of local finance general budget, refers to the government health care spending, specifically including health care management expenditure, health services expenditure, medical security expenditure, disease control and prevention expenditure, health supervision expenditure, motherhood and child protection expenditure, rural health spending, etc.

## Consumer Price Indices (preceding year=100), Health Care

Health Care refers to medicines for medical treatment and health care, supplies and service fees, including medical instruments, health supplies, medical expenses, nourishing health products, health care services and other health care costs.

## Consumer Price Index (preceding year=100)

Consumer Price Indices reflect the trend and degree of changes in prices of consumer goods and services purchased by urban and rural households during a given period. They are obtained by combining Consumer Price Indices of Urban Household and Consumer Price Indices of Rural Household. The Indices enable the observation and analysis of the degree of impact of the changes in the prices of retailed goods and services on the actual living expenses of urban and rural residents.

## Per Capita Disposable Income of Rural Households(yuan)

## -

## Per Capita Disposable Income of Rural Households(yuan)

## -

## Per Capita Disposable Income Nationwide(yuan)

## -

## Forest Coverage Rate (%)

Forest Coverage Rate Taking the administrative jurisdiction as the unit, the percentage of area of afforested land to the area of total land. The formula for calculating forest coverage rate is as follows = forest area forest cover / land total area � 100%

## Gross Regional Product (100 million yuan)

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) refers to the final products at market prices produced by all resident units in a country during a certain period of time. Gross domestic product is expressed in three different perspectives, namely value, income, and products respectively. GDP in its value perspective refers to the balance of total value of all goods and services produced by all resident units during a certain period of time, minus the total value of input of goods and services of the nature of non-fixed assets; in other words, it is the sum of the value-added of all resident units. GDP from the perspective of income includes the primary income created by all resident units and distributed to resident and non-resident units. GDP from the perspective of products refers to the value of all goods and services for final demand by all resident units plus the net exports of goods and services during a given period of time. In the practice of national accounting, gross domestic product is calculated from three approaches, namely production approach, income approach and expenditure approach, which reflect gross domestic product and its composition from different angles. For a region, it is called as Gross Regional Product (GRP) or regional GDP.

## Number of Beds in Health Care Institutions (10000 units)

Number of Beds in Health Care Institutions refers to a fixed sum of bed (non-prepared beds) at the end of the year, including formal beds, simple beds, care beds, beds being disinfected and repaired, disabled beds due to expansion or overhaul, excluding obstetric neonatal beds, expectant beds of confinements room, inventory beds, observation beds, extra beds and escort beds of the patient's family.

## Number of Beds in Hospitals (10000) beds

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## Number of Health Care Institutions (unit)

Medical and Health Care Institutions refer to the units which have been qualified the Certification of Health Care Institution by the administration of public health, or qualified the Certification of Corporate Unit by the civil affairs, administration for industry and commerce, commission office for public sector reform, and engaging in medical care, disease prevention and control, health supervision and inspection, medicine research and on-job training, etc., including: hospitals, health care institutions at grass-root level, specialized public health institutions, and other medical and health care institutions.

## Number of Medical Personnel (10000 persons)

Medical Personnel refers to all employees engaged in the health care institutions, such as hospitals, health care institutions at grass-root level, specialized public health institutions, and other medical and health care institutions, including medical technical personnel, village doctors and assistants, other technical personnel, managerial and service staff. Medical Personnel refers to workers with payment of wages at the end year, including various types of employment personnel (including contract workers) and staff rehired more than half year, not including temporary workers, the emeritus and retired, person leaving the unit still remaining labor relations, and rehired and temporaryly employed less than six months.

## Population Affected by Natural Disasters (10000 person-times)

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## Urban Population (10000 persons)

Urban Population refers to all people residing in cities and towns.

## Rural Population (10000 persons)

Rural Population refers to population other than urban population.

## Local Governments General Budgetary Expenditure (100 million yuan)

Local Governments General Budgetary Expenditure include expenditures for general public services, national defense, public security, education, science and technology, culture, sport and media, social safety net and employment effort, health care, environmental protection, urban and rural community affairs, agriculture, forestry and water conservancy, transportation and other expenditures.

## Sulphur Dioxide Emission in Waste Gas (10000 tons)

Sulphur Dioxide Emission is that the sum of industrial SO2 emissions and the non-industrial of SO2 emissions during the reporting period.

## Nitrogen Oxides Emission in Waste Gas (10000 tons)

Nitrogen Oxides Emission refers to the total mass of nitrogen oxides pumped into the atmosphere by enterprises in the fuel combustion and production process during the reporting period.

## Smoke and Dust Emission in Waste Gas (10000 tons)

Smoke and Dust Emission refers to the total mass of smoke and industrial dust pumped into the atmosphere by enterprises in the fuel combustion and production process during the reporting period. Smoke or industrial dust emissions can be obtained through multiplying the exhaust wind volume of the dust removal system and dust concentration in the outlet of dust removal equipment.

## Particulate Matter Emission (10000 tons)

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